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*Methodus Nova Accurata & facilis inveniendi  
Radices Æquationum quarumcumque genera-  
liter, sine prævia Reductione. Per Edm.  
Halley.*

**A**RTIS Analyticæ præcipuus quidem usus est Proble-  
mata Mathematica ad æquationes perducere, eas-  
que terminis quantum fieri possit simplicissimis exhibere.  
Ars autem ista manca quodammodo, nec satis Analytica  
merito videretur, nisi Methodi quædam subministraren-  
tur, quarum ope Radices, sive Lineæ sive Numeri sint,  
ex jam inventis æquationibus elicere liceret, eoque no-  
mine Problemata soluta dare.

Veteribus sane vix quicquam supra Quadraticarum  
æquationum naturam innotuit; quæcunque vero scrip-  
sere de Solidorum Problematum Effectione Geometricâ  
ope Parabolæ, Cissoïdis, aliussve Curvæ, particularia  
tantum sunt, ac casibus particularibus destinata; de Nu-  
mericâ vero Extractione ubique altum silentium; ita ut  
quicquid in hoc genere jam calculo præstamus, moder-  
norum inventis fere totum debetur.

Ac primus quidem ingens ille Algebræ hodiernæ re-  
pctor ac restaurator *Franciscus Vieta*, annis abhinc cir-  
citer centum, Methodum generalem aperuit pro edu-  
cendis radicibus ex æquatione qualibet; eamque sub ti-  
tulo *De Numerosâ potestatum ad Exegesi Resolutione* pu-  
blico donavit, ubique ut ait *observando retrogradam Com-  
positionis viam*. Hujusque Vestigiis insistentes *Harriottus*,  
*Oughtredus* aliique, tam nostrates tam extranei, quæcun-  
que de hac re scriptis mandarunt, à *Vietâ* desumpta de-  
bent agnoscere. Qualia vero in hoc negotio præstiterit  
sagacissima ingenii *Newtoniani* vis, ex contractione *Spe-*  
*cimine à Clarissimo Wallisio*, Cap. XCIV. Algebræ suæ,  
edito,

edito, potius conjecturâ assequi quam pro certo comperi licet. Ac dum obstinata Authoris modestia amicorum precibus devicta cedat, inventaque hæc sua pulcherrima in lucem promere dignetur, expectare cogimur.

Nuper vero eximius ille juvenis *D. Josephus Raphson, R. S. S. Analysis Æquationum Universalem* Anno 1690. evulgavit, suæque Methodi præstantiam pluribus exemplis abunde illustravit; quo Genii Mathematici maxima quæque pollicentis nobile indicium prodidit.

Hujus exemplo ac ductu (ut par est credere) *D. de Lagney*, haud vulgaris apud *Parisienses* Mathematicum Professor, idem argumentum aggressus est; qui cum totus fere sit in eliciendis Potestatum purarum radicibus, præsertim Cubicâ, pauca tantum eaque perplexa nec satis demonstrata de affectarum radicum extractione subjungit. Regulas autem binas compendiosas admodum pro approximatione radicis Cubicæ profert, alteram rationalem, alteram irrationalem; nempe Cubi  $a a a + b$  latus esse inter  $a + \frac{ab}{3a a a + b}$  ac  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4} a a + \frac{b}{3a}} + \frac{1}{3} a$ .

Radicem autem potestatis Quintæ  $a^5 + b$  sic exprimit =

$\frac{1}{2} a + \sqrt{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4} a^4 + \frac{b}{5a}} - \frac{1}{4} a a}$  (non  $\frac{1}{2} a a$  ut perperam legitur in libro Gallico impresso) Has Regulas, cum nondum librum videram, ab amico communicatas habui, quarum vires experimento edoctus, compendiumque admiratus, volui etiam Demonstrationem investigare: Ea vero inventâ ad Universalem Æquationum omnium resolutionem eandem methodum accommodari posse statim cognovi; Eoque magis eas excolere statui, quia uno intuitu rem totam Synoptice explicari posse videbam, quodque hoc pacto singulis calculi restaurati vicibus saltem triplicarentur notæ five Ciphæ in radice jam inventæ, quæ quidem omnibus aliorum omnium computationibus non nisi pari cum datis numero augentur.

Demonstrantur autem Regulæ prædictæ ex Genesi Cubi & Potestatis quintæ. Posito scilicet Latere Cubi cujusque  $a + e$ , Cubus inde conflatus sit  $aaa + 3aae + 3aee + eee$ , adeoque si supponatur  $aaa$  Numerus Cubus proxime minor dato quovis non Cubo,  $eee$  minor erit Unitate, ac residuum sive  $b$  æquabitur reliquis Cubi membris  $3aae + 3aee + eee$ : rejectoque  $eee$  ob parvitatem,  $b = 3aae + 3aee$ . Cumque  $aae$  multo majas sit quam  $aee$ ,  $\frac{b}{3aa}$  non multum excedet ipsam  $e$ , posteaque  $e = \frac{b}{3aa}$ ,  $\frac{b}{3aa + 3ae}$ , cui proxime æquatur quantitas  $e$ , invenietur  $= \frac{b}{3aa + 3ab}$  five  $\frac{b}{3aa + \frac{b}{a}}$  hoc est  $\frac{ab}{3aaa + b} = e$ , adeoque latus Cubi  $aaa + b$  habebitur  $a + \frac{ab}{3aaa + b}$  quæ est ipsa formula rationalis *D<sup>ni</sup> de Laguey*. Quod si  $aaa$  fuerit Numerus Cubus proxime major dato, Latus Cubi  $aaa - b$  pari ratiocinio invenietur  $a - \frac{ab}{3aaa - b}$ ; atque hæc Radicis Cubicæ approximatio satis expedita ac facilis parum admodum fallit in defectu; cum scilicet  $e$  residuum Radicis hoc pacto inventum paulo minus justo sit. Irrationalis vero formula etiam ex eodem fonte derivatur, viz.  $b = 3aae + 3aee$ , five  $\frac{b}{3a} = ae + ee$ ; adeoque  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4}aa + \frac{b}{3a}} = \frac{1}{2}a + e$ , atque  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4}aa + \frac{b}{3a}} + \frac{1}{2}a = a + e$  five Radici quæsitæ. Latus vero Cubi  $aaa - b$  eodem modo habebitur  $\frac{1}{2}a + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4}aa - \frac{b}{3a}}$ . Atque hæc quidem formula aliquanto propius ad scopum collimat, in excessu peccans sicut altera in defectu, ac ad praxin magis commoda

commoda videtur, cum restitutio Calculi nihil aliud sit quam continua additio vel subductio ipsius  $\frac{eee}{3a}$ , secundum ac quantitas  $e$  innotescat ita ut potius scribendum sit

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4}aa + \frac{b-eee}{3a}} + \frac{1}{4}a$  in priori casu, ac in posteriori

$\frac{1}{4}a + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4}aa + \frac{eee-b}{3a}}$

Utrâque autem formulâ Ciphra jam cognitâ in Radice extrahendâ ad minimum triplicatur, quod quidem Arithmeticae studiosis omnibus gratum fore confido, atque ipse Inventori abunde gratulor.

Ut autem harum regularum utilitas melius sentiat, exemplum unum vel alterum adungere placuit. Quærat Latus Cubi dupli, five  $aaa + b = 2$ . Hic  $a = 1$  atque  $\frac{1}{4}a = \frac{1}{4}$ , adeoque  $\frac{1}{4} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4}}$  five 1,26 inveniatur Latus prope verum. Cubus autem ex 1,26 est 2,000376,

adeoque  $0,63 + \sqrt[3]{3969 - \frac{000376}{3,78}}$  five  $0,63 +$

$\sqrt[3]{3968005291005291} = 1,259921049895 -$ ; quod quidem tredecim figuris Latus Cubi dupli exhibet, nullo fere negotio, viz. unâ Divisione & Lateris Quadrati extractione, ubi vulgari operandi modo quantum defudasset Arithmeticus norunt experti. Hunc etiam calculum quousque velis continuare licet, augendo quadratum additione  $\frac{eee}{3a}$ . Quæ quidem correctio hoc in casu non nisi unitatis in Radicis figurâ decimâ quantum augmentum affert.

*Exemp. I.* Quærat Latus Cubi æqualis mensuræ *Anglicæ Gallon* dictæ, uncias solidas 231 continentis. Cubus proxime 1 nor est 216 cujus Latus  $6 = a$ , ac residuum  $15 = b$  adeoque pro prima approximatione provenit  $3 + \sqrt[3]{9 + \frac{1}{4}} =$  Radici. Cumque  $\sqrt[3]{98333}$  sit 3,1358... patet  $6,1358 = a + e$ . Supponatur jam  $6,1358 = a$ ,

& habebimus Cubum ejus  $231,000853894712$ , ac  
juxta regulam  $3,0679 + \sqrt{9,41201041 - \frac{0,000853894712}{18,4074}}$

æquatur accuratissime Lateri Cubi dati, id quod intra  
horæ spatium calculo obtinui  $6.13579243966195897$ ,  
in octodecimâ figurâ justum, at deficiens in decimâ  
nonâ. Hæc vero formula merito præferenda est ratio-  
nali, ob ingentem divisorem, non sine magno labore  
tractandum; cum Lateris quadrati extractio multo facilius  
procedat, ut experientia multiplex me docuit.

Regula autem pro Radice Surfolidi Puri sive potesta-  
tis quintæ paulo altioris indaginis est, atque etiam ad-  
huc multo perfectius rem præstat: datas enim in Radice  
Ciphras ad minimum quintuplicat, neque etiam multi-  
nec operosi est Calculi. Author autem nullibi inveni-  
endi methodum ejusve demonstrationem concedit, etiam si  
maxime desiderari videatur: præsertim cum in Libro  
impresso non recte se habeat; id quod imperitos facile  
illudere possit. Potestas autem Quinta Lateris  $a + e$   
conficitur ex his membris  $a^5 + 5a^4e + 10a^3ee + 10a^2eee$   
 $+ 5ae^4 + e^5 = a^5 + b$ , unde  $b = 5a^4e + 10a^3ee +$   
 $+ 10a^2e^3 + 5ae^4$ , rejecto  $e^5$  ob parvitatem suam: quo-  
circa  $\frac{b}{5a} = a^4e + 2a^3e^2 + 2ae^3 + e^4$ , atque utrinque

addendo  $\frac{1}{4}a^4$  habebimus  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}aaaa} + \frac{b}{5a} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}a^4} + a^4e +$   
 $+ 2a^3e^2 + 2ae^3 + e^4 = \frac{1}{2}aa + ae + ee$ . Dein utrinque

subducendo  $\frac{1}{4}aa$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}a + e$  æquabitur  $\sqrt{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}a^4} + \frac{b}{5a} - \frac{1}{4}aa}$

cui si addatur  $\frac{1}{2}a$ , erit  $a + e = \frac{1}{2}a + \sqrt{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}a^4} + \frac{b}{5a} - \frac{1}{4}aa} =$   
radici potestatis  $a^5 + b$ . Quod si fuisset  $a - b$ , (as-  
sumptâ  $a$  justo majore,) regula sic se haberet,  $\frac{1}{2}a +$

$\sqrt{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}a^4} - \frac{b}{5a} - \frac{1}{4}aa}$ .

Atque

Atque hæc regula mirum in modum approximât, ut vix restitutione opus sit; at dum hæc mecum pensitavi, incidi in formularum methodum quandam generalem pro quavis potestate satis concinnam, quamque celare nequeo; cum etiam in superioribus potestatibus datas radicis figuras triplicare valeant.

Hæ autem formulæ ita se habent tam rationales quam irrationales.

$$\sqrt{aa+b} = \sqrt{aa+b} \text{ vel } a + \frac{ab}{2aa+\frac{1}{2}b}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{a^3+b} = \frac{1}{2}a + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}aa + \frac{b}{3a}} \text{ vel } a + \frac{ab}{3.aa+b}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{a^4+b} = \frac{3}{2}a + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}aa + \frac{b}{6aa}} \text{ vel } a + \frac{ab}{4a^4+\frac{3}{2}b}$$

$$\sqrt[5]{a^5+b} = \frac{4}{3}a + \sqrt{\frac{1}{9}aa + \frac{b}{10a^3}} \text{ vel } a + \frac{ab}{5a^5+2b}$$

$$\sqrt[6]{a^6+b} = \frac{5}{3}a + \sqrt{\frac{1}{25}aa + \frac{b}{15a^4}} \text{ vel } a + \frac{ab}{6a^6+\frac{5}{3}b}$$

$$\sqrt[7]{a^7+b} = \frac{6}{5}a + \sqrt{\frac{1}{36}aa + \frac{b}{21a^5}} \text{ vel } a + \frac{ab}{7a^7+\frac{6}{5}b}$$

Et sic de cæteris etiam adhuc superioribus. Quod si assumeretur  $a$  radice quæsitâ major, (quod cum fructu fit quoties Potestas resolvenda multo propior sit potestati Numeri integri proxime majoris quam proxime minoris,) mutatis mutandis eædem radicum expressiones prove-niunt.

$$\sqrt{aa-b} = \sqrt{aa-b} \text{ vel } a - \frac{ab}{2aa-\frac{1}{2}b}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{aaa-b} = \frac{1}{2}a + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}aa - \frac{b}{3a}} \text{ vel } a - \frac{ab}{3.aaa-b}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{a^4-b} = \frac{3}{2}a + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}aa - \frac{b}{6aa}} \text{ vel } a - \frac{ab}{4a^4-\frac{3}{2}b}$$

$$\sqrt[5]{a^5-b} = \frac{4}{3}a + \sqrt{\frac{1}{9}aa - \frac{b}{10a^3}} \text{ vel } a - \frac{ab}{5a^5-2b}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{a^4 - b} = \sqrt[4]{a^4} + \sqrt[4]{\frac{b}{15a^4}} \text{ vel } a - \frac{ab}{6a^5 - \frac{5}{2}b}$$

$$\sqrt[7]{a^7 - b} = \sqrt[7]{a^7} + \sqrt[7]{\frac{b}{21a^7}} \text{ vel } a - \frac{ab}{7a^7 - 3b}$$

Atque inter hos duos terminos semper consistit vera Radix, aliquanto propior irrationali quam rationali; *e* vero juxta formulam irrationalem inventa, semper peccat in excessu, sicut in defectu a rationali formulâ resultans Quotus; adeoque si fuerit  $+\frac{b}{a}$ , Irrationalis majorem juxta exhibet radicem, rationalis minorem. E contrario vero si fuerit  $-\frac{b}{a}$ . Atque hæc de eliciendis radicibus è Potestatibus puris dicta sunt; quæ quidem, ad usus ordinarios sufficientes multo facilius habentur ope Logarithmorum: quoties vero ultra Tabularum Logarithmicarum vires accuratissime definienda est radix, ad hujusmodi methodos necessario recurrendum est. Præterea cum ex harum formularum inventione ac contemplatione, Universalis Regula pro æquationibus affectis (quam non sine fructu Geometriæ ac Algebrae studiosis omnibus usurpandam confido) mihi ipsi oblata sit, volui ipsius inventi primordia quæ possim claritate aperire.

Æquationum quidem affectarum Quadrato-quadratum non excedentium Constructionem Generalem concinnam admodum ac facilem, *Núm. 188* harum *Transact.* jam tum inventam publici juris feci: ex quo ingens cupido animum incescit, idem Numeris efficiendi. At brevi post *D<sup>ns</sup> Ralphson* magna ex parte voto satisfecisse visus est, usque dum *D<sup>ns</sup> de Lagney* etiam adhuc compendiosius rem peragi posse hoc suo libello mihi suggessit. Methodus autem nostra hæc est.

Supponatur Radix cujusvis æquationis *z* composita ex partibus  $a +$  vel  $-e$ , quarum *a* ex hypothese assumatur ipsi *z* quantum fieri possit propinquam, (quod tamen com-



# *Tabella Potestatum.*

|               | <i>s</i>    | <i>t</i>       | <i>n</i>       | <i>w</i>       | <i>x</i>       | <i>y</i>        |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| $l^7 = l a^7$ | $7 l a^6 e$ | $21 l a^5 e e$ | $35 l a^4 e^3$ | $35 l a^3 e^4$ | $21 l a^2 e^5$ | $7 l a e^6 + l$ |
| $k^6 = k a^6$ | $6 k a^5 e$ | $15 k a^4 e e$ | $20 k a^3 e^3$ | $15 k a^2 e^4$ | $6 k a e^5$    | $k e^6$         |
| $b^5 = b a^5$ | $5 b a^4 e$ | $10 b a^3 e e$ | $10 b a^2 e^3$ | $5 b a e^4$    | $b e^5$        |                 |
| $g^4 = g a^4$ | $4 g a^3 e$ | $6 g a^2 e e$  | $4 g a e^3$    | $g e^4$        |                |                 |
| $f^3 = f a^3$ | $3 f a^2 e$ | $3 f a e e$    | $f e^3$        |                |                |                 |
| $d^2 = d a^2$ | $2 d a e$   | $d e e$        |                |                |                |                 |
| $c = c a$     | $c e$       |                |                |                |                |                 |

Transactions, Numb. 210. Pag. 143.

commodum est, non necessarium) & ex quantitate  $a +$  vel  $-e$  formentur Potestates omnes ipsius  $z$  in Æquatione inventas, iisque affigantur Numeri Coefficientes respectivè: deinde Potestas Resolvenda subducatur è summa partium datarum in primâ columnâ, ubi  $e$  non reperitur, quam Homogeneousum Comparationis vocant, sitque differentia  $+b$ . Dein habeatur summa omnium coefficientium ipsius lateris  $e$  in secunda Columna, quæ sit  $s$ ; denique in tertia addantur omnes coefficientes quadrati  $ee$ , quarum summam vocemus  $t$ : Ac radix quæsitæ  $z$ , formulâ rationali habebitur  $= a +$  vel  $- \frac{s b}{s s + \text{vel} - t b}$ : Irrationali vero fiet  $z = a + \frac{\frac{1}{2} s + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} s s + b t}}{t}$ , id quod ex-

emplis illustrare fortasse operæ pretium erit. Instrumenti vero loco adsit Tabella, Potestatum omnium ipsius  $a +$  vel  $-e$  Genesin exhibens, quæ si opus fuerit continuari facile possit. A septimâ vero incipiam, cum pauca Problemata eousque assurgere deprehendantur. Hanc Tabellam jure optimo *Speculum Analyticum Generale* appellare licet. Potestates autem prædictæ ex continuâ multiplicatione per  $a + e = z$  ortæ, sic proveniunt, cum suis coefficientibus adjunctis, *Vide Tab.*

Quod si fuerit  $a - e = z$ , ex iisdem membris conficitur Tabella, negativis solummodo imparibus Potestatibus ipsius  $e$ , ut  $e$ ,  $e^3$ ,  $e^5$ ,  $e^7$ : & affirmatis paribus  $e^2$ ,  $e^4$ ,  $e^6$ . Sitque Summa Coefficientium lateris  $e = s$ ; Summa Coefficientium Quadrati  $ee = t$ ; Cubi  $= u$ ; Biquadrati  $= w$ ; Surfsolidi  $e^5 = x$ ; Summa vero coefficientium Cubocubi  $= y$ ; &c.

Cum autem supponatur  $e$  exigua tantum pars radices inquirendæ, omnes potestates ipsius  $e$  multo minores evadunt similibus ipsius  $a$  Potestatibus, adeoque pro primâ Hypothesi rejiciantur superiores, (ut in potestatibus puris ostensum est) ac formatâ æquatione novâ, substituendo

do  $a \pm e = z$  habebimus ut diximus  $\pm b = \pm se \pm eee$ .  
Cujus rei cape exempla sequentia, quo melius intelligatur.

Exemp. I. Proponatur æquatio  $z^4 - 3zz + 75z = 10000$ . Pro prima Hypothesi ponatur  $a = 10$ , ac consequenter prodibit æquatio.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 z^4 & = & + a^4 \quad 4a^3e + 6a^2ee \quad 4ae^3 + e^4 \\
 -dz^3 & = & -da^3 \quad dae - dee \\
 +cz & = & +ca \quad ce \\
 \\ 
 & = & +10000 \quad 4000e + 600ee \quad 40e^3 + e^4 \\
 & & -300 \quad 60e - 3ee \\
 & & +750 \quad 75e \\
 & & -10000 \\
 \hline
 & + & 450 - 4015e + 597ee - 40e^3 + e^4 = 0
 \end{array}$$

Signis  $+$  ac  $-$  (respectu  $e$  ac  $e^3$ ) in dubio relictis, usque dum sciatur an  $e$  sit negativa vel affirmativa; Quod quidem aliquam paret difficultatem, cum in æquationibus plures radices admittentibus, sæpe augeantur Homogenia Comparisonis, ut appellant, à minuta quantitate  $a$ , ac è contra eâ auctâ minuantur. Determinatur autem signum ipsius  $e$  ex signo quantitatis  $b$ ; sublatâ enim Resolvendâ ex Homogenio ab  $a$  formato, signum ipsius  $se$ , ac proinde partium in ejus compositione prævalentium, semper contrarium erit signo differentię  $b$ . Unde patebit an fuerit  $-e$  vel  $+e$ , sive an  $a$  major vel minor radice vera assumpta sit. Ipsa autem  $e$  semper æquatur  $\frac{1}{2}s - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ss - bt}$ , quoties  $b$  ac  $t$  eodem signo

notantur; quoties vero diverso signo connectuntur, eadem  $e$  fit  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ss + bt} - \frac{1}{2}s$ . Postquam vero compertum

fit fore  $-e$ , in affirmatis æquationis membris negentur  $e$ ,  $e^3$ ,  $e^5$ , &c. in negatis affirmentur; scribantur scilicet signo contrario; si vero fuerit  $+e$ , affirmentur in affirmatis,

matris, negentur in negatis. Habemus autem in hoc nostro exemplo 10450 loco Resolvendæ 10000, five  $b = -450$ , unde constat  $a$  majorem jussu assumptam, ac proinde haberi  $-e$ : Hinc æquatio fit  $10450 - 4015e + 597ee - 4e^3 + e^4 = 10000$ . Hoc est  $450 - 4015e + 597ee = 0$ . Adeoque  $450 = 4015e - 597ee$  five  $b = se - tee$  cujus Radix  $e$  fit  $\frac{1}{2}s - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ss - bt}$

Vel si mavis  $\frac{s}{2t} - \sqrt{\frac{ss}{4tt} - \frac{b}{t}}$ , id est, in præsentī casu,  $e = 2007\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{3761406\frac{1}{4}}$ , unde provenit Radix quæsitā

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prope verum, 9,886. Hoc vero pro secundā Hypothesi substituto, emergit  $a + e = z$  accuratissime 9,8862603936495..., in ultimā figurā vix binario justum superans; nempe cum  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ss + bt} - \frac{1}{2}s = e$ . At-

que hoc etiam si opus fuerit, multo ulterius verificari possit, subducendo  $\frac{\frac{1}{2}ue^2 + \frac{1}{2}e^4}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ss + tb}}$  si fuerit  $+e$ , vel addendo

$\frac{\frac{1}{2}ue^2 - \frac{1}{2}e^4}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ss - tb}}$ , radici prius inventæ, si sit  $-e$ . Cujus

compendium eo pluris æstimandum quod quandoque, ex sola prima suppositione, semper vero ex secunda, iisdem conservatis coefficientibus quousque velis calculum continuare possis. Cæterum æquatio prædicta etiam negativam habet radicem, viz.  $z = 10,26$ .... quam cuilibet accuratius expiscari licet.

Exemp. II. Sit  $z^3 - 17zz + 54z = 350$  ac ponatur  $a = 10$ . Ex præscripto Regulæ,

$$\begin{aligned} zzz &= aaa + 3aae + 3aee + eee \\ -dzz &= daa - 2dae - d ee \\ +e z &= c a + c e \end{aligned}$$

Y

Id est

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Id est } + \overset{b}{1000} + \overset{s}{300e} + \overset{t}{30ee} + eee \\
 - 1700 - 340e - 17ee \\
 + 540 + 54e \\
 - 350
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Sive } - 510 + 14e + 13ee + eee = 0$$

Cum autem habeatur  $-510$ , constat  $a$  minorem justo assumi, ac proinde  $e$  affirmativam esse, ac ex  $510 = 14e +$

$$+ 13ee \text{ fit } \frac{\sqrt{bt + \frac{1}{4}ss} - \frac{1}{2}s}{t} = e = \frac{\sqrt{6679} - 7}{13}, \text{ unde}$$

$z$  fit  $15,7\dots$  quæ nimia quidem est ob late sumptam  $a$ ; ideo supponatur secundo  $a = 15$ , ac pari ratiocinio ha-

$$\text{bebimus } e = \frac{\frac{1}{2}s - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ss - tb}}{t} = \frac{109\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{11710\frac{1}{4}}}{28} \text{ ac}$$

proinde  $z = 14,954068$ . Quod si calculum adhuc tertio restaurare velis, usque in vigesimam quintam figuram vero conformem invenies radicem: Paucioribus vero contentus, scribendo  $tb + teee$  loco  $tb$ , vel subtra-

hendo aut addendo radici prius inventæ  $\frac{\frac{1}{2}eee}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}ss + tb}}$  ad scopum statim perveniet. Æquatio vero proposita nulla alia radice explicari potest, quia Potestas Resolvenda  $350$  major est Cubo ex  $\frac{1}{2}d$  vel  $\frac{1}{3}d$ .

Exemp. III. Sit Æquatio illa quam in Resolutione difficillimi Problematis Arithmetici adhibet Clarissimus *Wallisius*, Cap. LXII. Algebrae suæ, quo radicem *Vietæ* Methodo accuratissime quidem assecutus est: Eandemque exemplum Methodi suæ affert laudatus *D<sup>r</sup> Ralphson*, pag. 25, 26. nempe  $z^4 - 80z^3 + 1998z^2 - 14937z + 5000 = 0$ . Hæc autem æquatio ejus formulæ est, ut plures habeat radices Affirmativas, ac quod difficultatem ejus augeat, prægrandes sunt Coefficientes respectu Resolvendæ datæ: Quo melius autem tractetur, dividatur, ac juxta notas punctationum regulas ponatur  $-z^4 + 8z^3 - 20z^2 + 15z = 0,5$  (ubi  $z$  est  $\frac{1}{5}z$  in æquatione proposita) ac pro prima Hypothesi habemus  $a = \frac{1}{5}$ . Proinde.

+ 2

$$+ 2 - 5e - 2ee + 4e^3 - e^5 = 0$$

Hoc est  $1 \frac{1}{2} = 5e + 2ee$ ; hinc  $\frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}ss + bt} - \frac{1}{2}s}{t} = e$  fit

$\sqrt[4]{37-5}$  adeoque  $z = 1,27$ : Unde constat 12,7 radicum esse æquationis propositæ vero vicinam. Secundo loco supponatur  $z = 12,7$  ac juxta præscriptum Tabellæ Potestatum oritur.

$$\begin{array}{rcccc} & b & s & t & u \\ - 26014,4641 - & 8193,532e - & 967,74ee - & 50,8e^3 - & e^4 \\ + 163870,640 + & 38709,60e + & 3048ee + & 80e^3 \\ - 322257,42 - & 50749,2e - & 1998ee \\ + 189699,9 + & 14937e \\ - 5000 \end{array}$$

$$+ 298,6559 - 5296,132e + 82,26ee + 29,2e^3 - e^4 = 0$$

$$\text{Adeoque } - 298,6559 = - 5296,132e + 82,26ee,$$

$$\text{cujus radix } e \text{ juxta regulam} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}s - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}ss - bt}}{t} \text{ fit}$$

$$\frac{2648,066 - \sqrt{6987686,106022}}{82,26} = ,05644080331... = e$$

minori vero: Ut autem corrigatur,  $\frac{\frac{1}{2}ue^3 - \frac{1}{2}e^4}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}ss - bt}}$  five

$$\frac{,0026201...}{2643,423...} \text{ fit } ,00000099117, \text{ ac proinde } e \text{ correctâ}$$

$= ,05644179448$ ; Quod si adhuc plures radices figuras desideras, formetur ex  $e$  correctâ  $tue^3 - te^4$

$$= ,0,43105602423..., \text{ ac } \frac{\frac{1}{2}s - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}ss - bt} - tue^3 + te^4}{t}$$

$$\text{five } \frac{2648,066 - \sqrt{6987685,67496597577...}}{82,26}$$

$= ,05644179448074402 = e$ , unde  $a + e = z$  radix accuratissima fit 12,75644179448074402... qualem invenit Cl. Wallisus in loco citato. Ubi observandum re-dintegrationem calculi semper triplicare notas veras in-assum-

pta  $a$ , quas prima correctio five  $\frac{\frac{1}{2}ue^3 - \frac{1}{2}e^4}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}ss - bt}}$  quintuplices red-dit, quæque etiam commode per Logarithmos efficitur. Altera autem correctio post primam, etiam duplum Cipharum

numerum adjungit, ut omnino assumptas septuplicet; prima tamen plerumque usus Arithmetices abunde sufficit. Quæ vero dicta sunt de numero cipharum in radice recte assumptarum, ita intelligi velim, ut cum  $a$  non nisi decimâ parte distet à vera radice, prima figura recte assumatur; si intra centesimam partem, duæ primæ: Si intra millesimam tres priores rite se habeant; quæ deinde juxta nostram regulam tractatæ statim novem evadent.

Restat jam ut nonnulla adjiciam de nostra formula rationali, viz.  $e = \frac{s b}{s s \pm t b}$ , quæ quidem satis expedita videbitur, nec multum cedit priori, cum etiam datas ciphras triplicare valeat. Formata autem æquatione ex  $a \pm e = x$ , ut prius, statim patebit an  $a$  assumpta sit major vel minor vero, cum scilicet  $s e$  signo semper notari debeat contrario signo differentię Resolvendæ ac Homogeniæ sive ex  $a$  producti. Deinde posito quod  $+b \mp s e \pm t e = 0$ ; divisor sit  $s s \mp t b$  quoties  $b$  ac  $t$  iisdem signis notantur; idem vero sit  $s s \pm t b$ , si signa ista diversa sint. Praxi autem magis accommodata videtur, si scriberetur Theorema,  $e = \frac{b}{s \pm \frac{t b}{s}}$  nempe cum unâ mul-

plicatione ac duabus divisionibus res peragatur, quæ tres multiplicationes ac unam divisionem alias requireret. Hujus etiam Methodi exemplum capiamus à prædictæ Equationis radice 12,7...ubi 298,6559—5296,1326+82,2666+29,2666=0,

$\frac{b}{s} - \frac{t b}{s} = e$ , hoc est, fiat ut  $s$  ad  $t$  ita  $b$  ad  $\frac{t b}{s}$

= 5296,132)298,6559 in 82,26(4,63875... quocirca divisor sit  $s - \frac{t b}{s} = 5291,49325...$  298,6559(0,056441... =  $e$ , viz.

quinque figuris veris adjectis radici assumptæ. Corrigi autem nequit hæc formula sicut præcedens irrationalis; adeoque si plures desiderentur radicis figuræ, præstat assumpta nova Hypothesi calculum de integro repetere: ac novus Quotus triplicando figuras in radice cognitæ supputatori etiam maxime scrupuloso abunde satisfaciet.